Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6	9	4	9	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6949/01

Edexcel GCE

Health and Social Care

Unit 12: Understanding Human Behaviour

Tuesday 9 June 2009 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
Total	

Materials required for examination
Nil

Items included with question papers
Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.
The paper reference is shown above.
Check that you have the correct question paper.
Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.
Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.
There are 3 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 90.
There are 16 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You are reminded of the importance of clear English and careful presentation in your answers.

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Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1.

Tony is 14 years old and lives with his mother, Tracey, and her new partner, Matt. Tracey and Matt have twin daughters who are one year old. Tony does not like Matt or the twins. He is very rude to Matt and feels that the twins take up most of his mother's time. Tony's father left home when he was five and he has not seen him since. Tony does not like school and when he does attend he behaves inappropriately. For example, he bullies other pupils, especially when he feels his favourite teacher has not given him enough attention.

(a) (i) Using only the information given, identify **two** possible reasons why Tony may have started to behave inappropriately.

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(ii) Explain how Tony's early socialisation may have affected his behaviour at school.

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(b) The school refers Tony to an educational psychologist. The educational psychologist decides to try a behavioural approach when dealing with Tony.

Explain, using examples, the process that is involved when using a behavioural approach.

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(c) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using a behavioural modification programme with teenagers such as Tony.

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(d) Sometimes a person-centred approach is used to manage behaviour, rather than a behavioural approach.

Evaluate the use of a person-centred approach in managing behaviour.

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(Total 30 marks)

Q1

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2. Many people in the UK experience mental health disorders. The table shows the prevalence of some mental health disorders by gender for people aged between 16 and 64.

Type of mental health disorder	**Female (%)**		**Male (%)**		**All (%)**	
	1993	**2000**	**1993**	**2000**	**1993**	**2000**
Mixed anxiety and depression	10.1	11.2	5.5	7.2	**7.8**	**9.2**
Generalised anxiety disorder	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.6	**4.6**	**4.7**
Depressive episode	2.8	3.0	1.9	2.6	**2.3**	**2.8**
Phobias	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	**1.9**	**1.9**
Obsessive compulsive disorder	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	**1.7**	**1.2**
Panic disorder	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	**1.0**	**0.7**
Any neurotic disorder	19.9	20.2	12.6	14.4	**16.3**	**17.3**

Source**:** ONS, 2000, Psychiatric morbidity among adults living in private households in Great Britain.
(Statistics from Mind.org.uk)

(a) (i) Describe the difference between the percentages of females and males with phobias in 2000 compared with 1993.

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(ii) Identify the mental health disorders that saw a fall in the percentages of **all** people affected in 2000 compared with 1993.

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(iii) Using the information in the table, explain whether you agree with the following statement: "The percentage of people with generalised anxiety disorder is getting less."

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(b) The cognitive approach to treating anxiety and depression involves helping the service user to examine beliefs which may be dysfunctional.

(i) Describe what is meant by a belief that is dysfunctional.

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(ii) Explain the principles behind a cognitive approach.

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(iii) Beck was a psychologist who was interested in using a cognitive approach with people who have depression. Examine the difficulties the therapist may encounter when using this approach.

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(c) More and more people who have mental health problems are being treated in the community using assertive care management rather than in institutions. Assertive care management involves a structured programme of telephone-based consultations, following the setting up of an agreed care plan and objectives. Care managers provide support and information to patients to achieve improvement in self-care and health status.

Evaluate the use of treating people who have mental health problems in this way.

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Q2

(Total 30 marks)

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3.

Rami is five years old and has just started primary school. She says she does not like school and she cries herself to sleep every night. Rami lives with her grandparents who find it very difficult to deal with her behaviour. They find it particularly distressing that every time they get Rami as far as the school gates, she has a tantrum and has to be taken back home again. Rami's parents died in a car crash when she was only 18 months old.

(a) Rami's grandparents take her to see a psychologist who tries positive reinforcement to try to get her to go to school.

(i) Explain what is meant by positive reinforcement.

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(ii) Explain why **negative** reinforcement is unlikely to work with a child as young as Rami.

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(b) John Bowlby was a psychoanalyst who was particularly interested in the bonding, or attachments, children make early in their lives. He argued that if people are separated from their parents, or do not have a secure bond with them, they will have problems making close and stable relationships with other people.

Discuss to what extent the work of Bowlby might explain the problems Rami is experiencing.

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(c) The psychologist recommends that Rami sees a psychoanalyst.

(i) Identify **two** features of a psychodynamic approach.

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(ii) Explain what is meant by the term **ego** as identified in the psychodynamic approach.

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(iii) Evaluate the use of a psychodynamic approach with a young child.

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Q3

(Total 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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